

## **Coral Preservation**

- Coral bleaching, or the expulsion of Symbiodiniaceae from their host, often leads to coral death [1]
- Current genetic transformation tools are successful with some microalgae, but have yet to work with dinoflagellates [2]
- Modified algae could provide extra protection to prevent bleaching suited to the harsh and changing climate so expulsion does not occur
- Bleached coral can be revitalized by introducing its symbiont back to the system



# Hypothesis

- Through genetic transformation, we expect to enhance the genetic makeup of algae to combat expulsion when environmental conditions are not optimal to maintain the natural coral-algae symbiotic relationship
- By delivering algae encapsulated by a biodegradable hydrogel back to coral, we can return coral reefs to their healthy state













# Symbiodiniaceae: The Key to Coral Preservation

Sofia Feliciano<sup>1</sup>, Robert Jinkerson<sup>2</sup>, Qing Sun<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA <sup>2</sup>Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Riverside, CA, USA

# **Methods and Results**

# Algae (*Breviolum minutum*) transformation methods



### Algae (*B. minutum*) hydrogel delivery to anemone (*Exaiptasia diaphana*)

### **Future work**

Construct a plasmid that is tunable to any dinoflagellate for optimal transformation conditions

Synthesize different types of hydrogels for successful algae cell encapsulation and digestion within coral

Algae hydrogel delivery to bleached anemone for full recovery

# Conclusions

- B. minutum Transformation of faces challenges due to a thick cell wall and complex genome sequence [3]
- Algae cells can successfully be encapsulated in a hydrogel
- Hydrogel is recognized as food when presented to the anemone
- Developing a plasmid, deliverable adaptable and to any dinoflagellate cell which will then encapsulated fully in a be degradable hydrogel.

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### References

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